

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Peptide YY.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2163A
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	Human Peptide YY synthetic peptide Accession # P10082
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

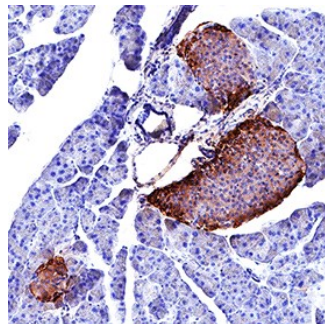
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Immunohistochemistry	3-10 µg/mL	See Below

DATA

Immunohistochemistry



Peptide YY in Human Pancreas. Peptide YY was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human pancreas using Rabbit Anti-Human Peptide YY Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB9456) at 3 µg/mL for 1 hour at room temperature followed by incubation with the Anti-Rabbit IgG VisUCyte™ HRP Polymer Antibody (Catalog # VC003). Tissue was stained using DAB (brown) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm in islet cells. View our protocol for [Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections](#).

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Peptide YY (PYY), a secretory peptide, is expressed by L cells (enteroendocrine cells) in the small and large intestine, Islet of Langerhans cells, testis, and in some central and peripheral neurons. Because PYY is released from L cells after feeding, it is thought to produce a satiety signal. While the regulation of appetite by PYY and GLP-1 have been studied extensively, recent evidence supports a role for PYY in Islet of Langerhans beta cell survival. PYY secretion is also modulated by gut microbiota, and levels of colonic PYY have reduced in rats with DSS-induced colitis, and in humans with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), while circulating PYY increased in IBD.